## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

Its History and Constitution in America.

The "Old School" and the "New School."

The Approaching General Assemblies of Both in This City.

What Business Will Come Before

## THE PROSPECT OF REUNION.

On the 23th of this month there will be convened in our city two very large, influential and interesting ecclesiastical bodies. These are the Old and the New School General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church opened with a sermon from the retiring Moderator upon the third Thursday in May. The Old School Assembly meets this year in the Brick Presnyterian church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-seventh street, Drs. Spring and Murray pastors. It is the first time in the history of the body that it has met with this church. The New School General Assembly is adjourned to meet in the Church of the Covenant, Park avenue, corner of East Thirty-fith street, Dr. George L. Prentis pastor.

These bodies consist of representatives from all

the presbyteries in the United States, at the rate of one ministerial delegate and one lay delegate from each presbytery of twenty-four members, and two of each from presbyteries that contain more than

The last Old School Assembly, which met at Albany, N. Y., consisted of 165 members and 124 ruling ers\_in all 989 commissioners.

The last General Assembly of the New School branch, which met at Harrisburg, Pa., contained 131 ministers and 112 ruling elders—a total of 253

of necessity present to attend to business which comes before these bodies, it is not likely that the imber to be expected the present year, and for whom hospitality will be provided, can be less than 00, while some estimate it at 1,000.

The presence in our city for several days of bodie these is an interesting event; and their sessions will attract to them very many individuals, who will find not only the debates and discussions worthy of attention, but who will enjoy the opportunity of seeing and hearg some of the most distinguished and representative men of these churches. It is well known that title Presbyterian is from a Greek word which means an elder, and that the Presbyterian Church is so called from the fact that the oversight of each ongregation is committed to teaching and to ruling iders, while the presbytery, or church court, in esented, is the most important judicatory. All the an equality. The ruling elders, as representing the the decisions of the presbyteries are reviewed by the Synods, and all the Synods by an annual General

land are satisfied to go back for their antiquity to the Apostles, the Presbyterian Church, if we may allow the claims of its divines, dates beyond them, if not to Paradise, since all admit that Adam was both a teaching and a elder, certainly to the time when Moses apcointed for his assistance in church government men out of Israel." The Presbyterian Church in this country was formed by emigrants from Scothistory. Several Presbyterian churches were estabhistory. Several Presoyterian churches were estab-lished in Eastern Virginia before the close of the seventeenth century. In Maryland and Virginia there are churches that were formed in 1900; the churches in Freehold, N. J., and Woodbridge, N. J. enstituted in 1692, and the first church in Philadelphia in 1698. There are very good grounds for believing, however, that a Presbyterian church was formed in 1672 at Jamaica, Long Island, in this State, which is, probably, the oldest Presbyterian church in the United States. In 1705 or 1705 the first presbytery was organized, called the presbytery of Philadelphia which increased the number of its

State which is probably. The older Prescriptor of probeings was contacted as so maces added out by the prescriptor of probable which increased the number of the prescriptor of probable with increased the number of the prescriptor of probable with the prescriptor o presbytery was organized, called the presbytery of Philadelphia, which increased the number of its churches so rapidly that in 1716 four presbyteries were constituted from the churches in its bounds. These were the presbyteries of Philadelphia, of Newcastle, of Snow Hill and of Long Liand, and these were formed into a synod Liand, and these were formed into a synod in leader the name of the Synod of Philadelphia. In 1741 this synod was divided by differences of sentiment into "old side" and "new side." The "new side" Prysbyterians formed the Synod of New York, but after seventeen years had passed a rounion was meditated and consummated by the adoption, on the part of both sides, of articles of union, and the Synod of New York and Philadelphia."

At the close of the Revolutionary War the Presbyterian body contained 170 manisters and nearly 200 churches in New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1788 the conginal spanod had grown so large that it was subdivided and became four synods—namely, the synods of New York and New Jersey, of Philadelphia, of Virginia, and of the Carolinas. Over these was constituted, as in the church of Scotland, a General Assembly. The Westminster confession of fath was adopted with three slight afterations, and the Larger and shorter catechisms of the same origin, with but a single change. A form of government and discipline and a directory for public workers and the second Presbyterian church in Philadelphia the following year (1789), and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Pr. John Witherspoon, Presbyteria the second presbyterian church in Philadelphia the following year (1789), and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. Pr. John Witherspoon, Presbyteria is he that planteth anything, neither he that watereth, but God that given the increase." Among the delegates to this assembly appears the name of Dr. John Rodgers, at that time pastor of the Wall street and Bride churches, in this city. By an interesting coincidence in the sould be presby

than \$4,250,000, while their communicants number over 25.,000 persons.

The Moderator of the General Assembly, as the presiding officer is called, by elected upon the first day of the sessions, and holds his office only for one year. He is expected to preach the opening sermon and then resigns his chair to his successor. In the list of those who have thus served the church there may be found many of the most useful divines of nast generations, as well as some distinguished men still living. The Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, once of this city heads their roll.

wives to the number now laboring abroad. Their receipts were nearly \$111,000 from 715 churches. The Education Committee reported that 277 churches contributed to 48 funds over \$19,000. It added either in an academic, collegiate or theolo-gical course, 295 students. atted either in an academic, collegiate or theological course, 295 students.

The Presuyterian Publication Committee had under its hands two departments of work—namely, the publication of new and valuable books and also the distribution of its books and tracts through pastors, home missionaries and Sunday schools. It sold during the year publications to the amount of over \$46,000. It owns a valuable building on Chestnut street, Philadelpula, called "the Presbyteriam House."

The trustees of the Church Francisco. may be found many of the most useful may be a generations, as well as some distinguished men still fiving. The Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, once of this city, heads their roll.

Among those deceased are the names of Dr. Miller, one of the first Proissors of Princeton Semmary; one of the first Proissors of Princeton Semmary; Dr. Archibaid Alexander, Dr. Eliphalet Nott, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Murray and others, whose labors in behalf of religion yet exert an influence among us. Among the living Dr. N. S. S. Beman stands highest as to the remoteness of his time of official service, though others who have been Moderators since may be older men man himself. He was the Moderator of the Assembly which convened in Philadelphia in 1831. The Rev. Dr. Spring, in whose church the General Assembly meets the present year, was the Moderator in 1843. He has been elected a member of the coming Assembly, and will probably be its oldest member.

All the benevolent work of this Church is supervised by permanent committees, namely:—The Board of Domestic Missions, the Board of Education, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Publication, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Publication, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Publication, the Board of Domestic Missions has a general oversight over such churches as are yet too feeble to support their ministers, and over the members who are laboring in frontier regions of the West, or those portions of the East where it seems best to establish new churches in communities rapidly filling up with population. Of these missionaries the Board has its office in Philadelphia, at the Mission House, No. 907 Arch street, and its acting corresponding secretary is the Rev. Dr. Musgrave.

The Board of Education also has its office in the same building. Its corresponding secretary is the Rev. Dr. Musgrave.

The trustees of the Church Erection Fund received The trustees of the Church Erection Fund received collections from 290 churches of nearly \$41,000, and anorded liberal grants to thirty-four churches that needed aid to complete their houses of worship. The Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions sustains preachers in all portions of the frontier West, on the Pacidic coast, among the Germans and among the freedmen. It received for the year previous to its last annual report nearly \$135,000. The number of missionaires it employed the whole or part of the year is 450. The aggregate period of their service was \$25 years. They preached the Gospel in 712 places and organized fifty-four new churches. There were 2,347 hopeful conversions reported.

pel in 712 piaces and organized my-loar accounted.

The trustees of the Presbyterian House received during the year covered by their report to the last Assembly nearly \$7,000, which was distributed to different objects of benevolence or held in trust to meet the demands of the succeeding year.

The Committee of the Ministerial Relief Fund had received over \$19,000 for the neip of indigent, aged or disabled ministers and for needy widows and orphans of ministers. It provided for twenty-nine ministers, thirty-one widows and minety-eight orphans—in all, including the wives of the ministers, ist persons were directly aided by this fund.

The Permanent Committee on Sabbath schools has been in operation three years, and seems to have been vigilant in considering all questions that relate to the welfare and efficiency of the Sabbath school work. It reported 143,569 children under instruction in the Sabbath schools throughout the denomination.

Peculiate the consideration of the interests entrusted

its funds a portion of their support. This Board has its office in Philadelphia, at the Mission House, No. 907 Arch street, and its acting corresponding secretary is the Rev. Dr. Musgrave.

The Board of Education also has its office in the same building. Its corresponding secretary is the Rev. Dr. Speer. The object of this Board is to provide for the education of needy young men who are preparing for the ministry. It adds them with a portion of their maintenance and secures from the churches the necessary funds. Since 1819 it has thus helped 3,522 theological students, and it had under its care last year 294.

The Board of Foreign Missions has its headquarters in our city at the Mission House, a building purchased and fitted up for its work at No. 23 Centre street. It has two corresponding secretaries, the Rev. Dr. Lowrie and the Rev. Dr. Irving. It has been in existence nearly thirty-two years and has a noble history, having establised flourishing mission stations and maintained schools in nearly every heathen land. Its missions are now found among the Jews and the Indian tribes of this country, the Chinese in California, the Romanists of Brazil and the United States of Colombia, in Japan, China, Siam, among the Laos and in India, in Liberia and Corisco in Africa. In these countries the Board has seventy-nine foreign missionaries, four missionaries, native helpers 184, or, in all, a force of 370. There are forty-nour organized churches, with a membership of over 1,600. To these, as far as reported, were added during the year before the last report nearly 306 communicants. In their echools there were at the same time 6,750 children.

The Board of Publication was incorporated February 13, 1847. It possesses one of the finest structures on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, No. 821, and is employing a large capital, donated to tr for the purpose, in sending forth the best Christian literature. During the year ending May 1, 1863, it issued 690,350 publications, besides 1,250,000 copies of monthly papers and magazines.

work. It reported 143,369 children under instruction in the Saebath schools throughout the denomination.

Besides the consideration of the interests entrusted to these permanent committees the principal business of the last New Sohol General Assembly, that met at Harrisburg, was the discussion of the question of reunion wite the Old School Assembly. This matter is referred to on no less than twenty-three pages out of the fifty pages of their proceedings, many of them being entirely filled up by it.

Among other interesting questions that come before the Assembly that meets in our city on May 20 will be the report of a committee to ascertain what the churches are doing for foreign missions, and to make suggestions and recommendations for their greater efficiency in this regard.

The Stated Clerk, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, and Rev. Drs. Kendall, Atterbury and Ellinwood were appointed to report the present year upon a revision of the subjects for which collections are taken in the churches. This report will excite much interest.

Another subject was also referred to an able committee, which deserves to be well considered. It appeared from certain papers submitted to the last Assembly that out of thirty-six chaplains in the army of the United States twenty-one are Episcopalians; that in our navy sixteen chaplains of the wenty-seven are also Episcopalians; that the chaplain at West Point has always been Episcopal, with or a few years a single exception; that the chaplain of its existence. It was claumed that the Episcopal church does not minister to the fittieth part of the population of the country, and that such favor to a single denomination is at war with the impartantly which our general government, including the departments of war and of the navy, are bound to show in whatever pertains to religion. A cenimittee of five was appointed to take into consideration this whole subject, and their report will to a single denomination is at war with the impartiality which our general government, including the departments of war and of the navy, are bound to show in whatever pertains to religion. A committee of five was appointed to take into consideration this whole subject, and their report will doubtless be an able one and the discussion of it attract a large audience to listen to it fairs committee is thus composed:—Rev. Drs. Albert Barnes, S. W. Fisher, E. F. Haifield, Mr. William E. Dodge and Mr. Edward Miller. This Assembly meets in the Charch of the Covenant, on the corner of Fast Thirty-fitch street and Park avenue, the Rev. George L. Prentiss, D.D., pastor and will be opened by a sermon from the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Newark, N. J. After this sermon the roll is called and the Assembly proceeds to its business. All the sessions of both this Assembly and also of the Old School Assembly are open to the public, and it is believed that very many will avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to hear debates upon most interesting religious questions. We have made special arrangements to inform our readers of all that occurs in connection with these important gatherioes, in which so many of our citizens take an interest.

The Preferentian Assemblies AND THEIR RE UNION.

publicatious, besides 1,250,000 copies of monthly papers and magazines. The Rev. Dr. W. E. Schenck is corresponding secretary and editor.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE THE PRESBYTEKIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLUES.

The Old School General Assembly entrusts much of the execution of its plans for the missionary and other benevolent work of the Church to its boards and permanent committees. Besides the Boards of Domestic Mission, Education, Foreign Missions and Publication there are the Board of Church Extension, the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Committee on the Fund for Disabled Ministers and the Gomestice of Church Extension has its head-quarters at St. Louis, Mo., and its efficient secretary for many years has been the Rev. Henry J. Oce. The object of this Board is to aid struggling and feeble churches upon the frontier or elsewhere to finish the erection of houses of worship suitable to their wants. The sums furnished to such churches, it is understood in each case, leave them free from all debt upon their buildings. The last report to the Assembly shows that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that this Board received during the past unified work that the Board received during the past unified work that the balance from individual donors. It had then alded so different committee with the same that the committee with the past of this committee of a committee, who report annually to the trustees of the General Assemb important gameries, in which so many of our carzens take an interest.

THE PRESETERIAN ASSEMBLIES AND THEIR RE
UNION.

In 1837, for reasons which need not now be detailed, the great body of Presbyterians in the United
States became separated into two bodies, known as
Old School and New School. For several years there
has been a desire quite generally expressed in both
these bodies by ministers and goople that they should
be reunited. Measures tooking to this result were
taken in 1862, but nothing definite was done. In 1863
resolutions were passed in the Old School body
which recognized as an initiative toward a better understanding a fraiernal correspondence which was
then maintained by each Assembly sending delegates
to correspond with the other. In the records of the
Old School Assembly's proceedings, in Newark, in
1864, is found a communication from the
sister body then sitting in Dayton, Ohio,
which very distinctly affirms the substantial oneness of the two branches of the same Church
in all matters of faith and practice. This was referred to a select committee, which prepared a
lengthy paper, in the course of which the Assembly
is said to have witnessed with satisfaction the happy
influence of their correspondence "in preparing for
a still closer union at some future day." In 1865
other resolutions were passed which were fraternal
and expressive of mutual confidence. Both Assembles
met in St. Louis in 1863, when opportunities for
joint meetings were enhanced; and after considerable informal conference, a committee of nine vinisters and six elders was appointed by each Assembly,
thirty in all, and measures were commenced in
earnest, looking to a reunion of both bodies at as
early a day as would seem practicable.

This joint committee, after numerous conferences,
prepared a full report, recommending fourteen
terms of reunion and arrangement sufficient, if
adopted, to bring both bodies harmoniously together
into one united Church under one Assembly. These
were still further discussed and amended

This joint committee, after numerous conferences, prepared a full report, recommending fourteen terms of reunion and arrangement sufficient, if adopted, to bring both bodies harmoniously together into one united Church under one Assembly. These were still further discussed and amended by the hasemblies which convend in 1838, the New School meeting at Albany, N. Y. The published minutes of both show that this subject was the great one before them, occupying more time and attention than any other.

The various articles, after a full comparison of views, were adopted by both Assemblies, and were sent down to be voted upon by the prespective sent down to be voted upon by the prespective sent down to be voted upon by the prespective sent of the entire Church was in favor of them.

The answers of these presbyteries are to be received by the respective Assemblies that so soon convene in New York. It is understood in advance that a majority of the presbyteries have not accepted the articles transmitted to them in the precise form in which they stand. Those best competent, however, to decide assure us that the desire for union is so strong throughout the Presbyterian Church in both its branenes that a simpler basis—probably their common confession of faith—will be substituted, and that in another year these twin streams will flow together, making one powerful and homogeneous Church. Their united numbers would be as follows:—Synods, 49: presbyteries, 253: licentiates, 344; candidates for the ministry, 416; ministers, 4,132; churches, 4,327, members, 421,487; annual contributions, \$7,372,459.

The presence of the representatives of interests as great as these and to which such numbers of our fellow citizens through the fast river was made the scene of a pleasant, though informal and temporary remnon, which we recail as an occasion of

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Treasure City-Its Appearance and Inhabitants-How the People Live-The Silver Mines-Wild Cat Speculatious-Rich Mines-General Intelligence.

TREASURE CITY, WHITE PINE DISTRICT, Nev., }

TREASURE CITY. The headquarters of the mining interests of this instrict is situated near the summit of the hill of the same name, and is at an altitude of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. The approach to it is by a series of zigzags up the face of the hill, and alough distant from Hamilton only about two miles to make the distance. Whatever Treasure City may be in the future time alone can decide. I can only speak for the present, and say that without exception it is the most unattractive place I ever had the misfortune to visit. True it is that it cannot be otherwise; it is but a short time since the first log cabin was con-structed, wherein dwelt the hardy men who discovered and located the celebrated Eberhardt mine, and since then men have not had time to do more than erect sufficient covering from the severe storms of the long, long winter. When excitement in a measure subsides; when men's heads are less turned sure subsides; when men's heads are less turned than at present; when uo room is left for even a rabit to burrow upon the niliside without conflicting with some man's claim, then the population will begin to think of other matters than mining and turn their attention to creature comforts. At present a canvas covering stretched upon light frame work, a large sized pine box, with doors and windows, called a house, or a rude stone hut, with cover of any kind that can be obtained, are the only buildings that compose Treasure City—a city that has its mayor, police, &c., and that contains among its inhabitants some of the wealthiest men of this

section of the country.

The hillside whereon the city is erected is very steep. A light covering of earth is found, and then nothing but rock, rock, rock. A street—may I be pardoned for using the term—about thirty feet wide has been cut from the slope of the hill, and on either side are erected the principal structures of which the city is composed. The upper side of this avenue is so much higher than the other that, standing in the door of one of the houses thereon, you are able in a majority of cases to look over the tops of the houses on the other. At present it is a sea of mud, and it is only a fool who would pretend to wade through it with anything less than heavy top boots, and yet it is crowded. Groups of men are with pick and shovel; some have hands full or bags full of ore, rushing off to the assayer, and parties may be seen making ready to move on explorations to other districts not yet examined. All is life and animation, and a livelier place than Treasure City, considering its population, would be very hard to find. Men here pay no attention to tollet; the warmest covering is that most sought for; and you meet a friend that you may have seen a few weeks before doing the west side of Montgomery street in the most fashionable attire now clad in the heaviest possible garments, spattered with mud, with a cap fitted well for the arctic regions, and with face that has not known a razor since he left San Prancisco. You exchange salutations and the chances cisco. You exchange salutations and the chances are nine hundred and ninety-nine in a thousand, that, although you may have just left his home, he will dodge the question of how friends and relatives are, and come straight to business, and ask only if you are interested in any mines or if you intend investing. These matters first settled, the next will be "Take a drink?" and over it he may condescend to inquire about those who have more thought of home and legitinate money making than White Pine and the chances of a rapid fortune by a rich strike. That Treasure City will be a place of great importance in a short time I have no doubt; it must be so necessarily-for that the mining region is rich no one doubts. Others who look upon it in the same light are taking time by the forelock and making preparations accordingly, and before the next winter sets in, unless that dreaded enemy, fire, should sweep the place away, enough buildings will be erected to afford comfortable quarters to all who intend spanding their time among the aimost constant snows of this locality. Fire is much to be feared, for the climate requires it aimost constantly, and, with the carelesaness of a number of reckless men, it may come at any moment, and if it does it will be almost impossible to save the mere shells of which the city is composed. A hook and ladder company has been organized and the machine ordered, and this is all the fire department the city can have; an engine would be of no use whatever, for there is not a drop of water to be had. All that is used, for every purpose, is obtained by meiting the surrounding snow. With hooks and ladders it would be an easy matter for a hundred pair of stout arms to tear down a few houses, such as they are, and thus prevent the spread of the devouring element, and these means the cutzens are determined to depend upon entirely, and I think they are wise. As I said, the snow furnishes all the water, and I may add that some enterprising men are making huge banks of it, packing it close, so that the that, although you may have just left his home, he The internal arrangements of all the house are of the most primitive descriptions of the term of the most primitive description in the most of the salous at very costly luxury. Bianway have not, conce sought after that linen sheets: the utenals are more abundant than crockery and better and the salous as handsome a display in the property of the salous as handsome a display in San Francisco. And, strange as it may seem, there are some paintings—of nude women, of course—that would not disgrace a well-selected picture gallery. The inner man can be well provided for in Treasure City if you have the coin to root the heavy bill that will be presented when two or three have dined together and nad champagne as the principal beverage. The first class restaurants are good, and they sorve up a meal, considering the limited space, in a style similar to Delmonico, of New York, or Martin, of San Francisco. They appear to be patronized extensively, for there are many men here who can afford to live well apart from any possessions they may have in the hills that surround them. There are many of a lower grade, where living is cheap and, enphaticall speaking, masty; when I say cheap I mean that the prices are low in comparison with those of a higher grade; but it would not advise a poor man to come here and expect to get anything cheap in the common acceptation of the term, for it cannot be done.

When the aktitude of this place is taken into consideration the fact that linense cold prevals will not cause astonishment. In winter the thermometer ranges many degrees below zero; this morning, almost the last of April. When the clerk the time cold prevals will not cause astonishment. In winter the thermometer ranges many degrees below zero; this morning, almost the last of April. When the cold prevals will not cause stonishment. In winter the thermometer ranges many degrees of the procure the about the cold prevals will not cause of measurements. The summer of the cold prevals will not cause the last of April. When the cold prevals

chaims there, and who are proceeding to develop them as last as their present limited means and machine; will permit you are surrounded by shafts and holes on every side, and nothing could be more dangerous than waiking in this vicinity at high without a good lantern, for a false step might send you a hundred feet into the shaft of some company that has not yet gone to the expense of erecting a shanty over the nole they have mide. You may be walking along very quietly, thinking of the wonderful locality you are in, and if it is best to try your lack in a mine, when you hear the cry of "Fire" At first you think, even you hear the cry of "Fire" At first you think, even you hear the cry of "Fire" At first you think, even you hear the cry of "Fire" At first you think, even ynaturally, that the devouring element has seized some frail tenement and that destruction of the cliy is sure to follow; but the cry don't mean anything of the kind: it indicates only that a train has been fired leading to a blast, and that it is best to get to a safe piace as quickly as possible. In a minute or so more a heavy report is heard; up goes a column of smoke, and huge pieces of rock are sent flying in every direction, which frequently go through the tops and sides of houses, much to the annoyance of the owner or owners thereof, who do not like the peace of their habitation being disturbed in a mamner so very unceromonious. Very many narrow escapes have occurred from these flying rocks, but I have not heard of any fatal accidents as yet. I was forcibly reminded of scenes during the war by these forms of blasts; the discharges were incessant; it was like an artiliery duel when the pleecs were masked; you hear the report and see the smoke, but the gun is nvisible. When the rocks are seen flying you can easily imagine a shell has burst, sometimes there will be two or three in rapid succession, and the face of the hill will frequently be covered by a series of small clouds, occasioned by these rapid explosions of gunpowder. I stood to-day

of which I was only a quiet looker-on.

Apart from these mining scenes the view from where I stood was magnificent—range after range of snowcapped mountains, as far as the eye could reach; valley after valley between them, in every direction. True, there was little vegetation to be seen apart from the stunted pine, and no sign of cultivation whatever; it was only a magnificent panorama, a great picture of solitude, almost, with nothing of life in it beyond that portion directly around you. I was much interested, for the sight was truly of a novel character.

MINING MATTERS.

This is ground upon which I must tread carefully, because I do not wish to say too much, and should regret to say too little about this wealthy locality. Very much has been said and written about the district of White Pine and its richness, and doubtless much of truth, but I am satisfied that at the same time very much has been written that is sheer fabrication, and intended only to deceive and guil the unwary into speculation and investments of money that must sooner or later prove disastrous and productive of great loss and consequent misery. For instance, I know that builton has been bought at high rates, has had the assayer's marks obliterated and others substituted; and then it has been sent East and represented as the production of some mine here that has not developed ore enough to pay for the work done. This has been done in several cases by unscrupiuous men, and it would be well for those who look upon such silver bricks, and listen with open ears to the stories of men who profess to be the owners of or agents for the mines producing them, to ponder well and take the trouble to correspond with those who are familiar with all the mining claims that are known to be productive, and who will grue them honest replies, before hivesting their money in a mine that has no existence save on paper, or that has a shaft not deep enough to seriously injure a horse that might be unfortunate enough to fall into it. It is well known here that gigantic attempts will be made to defraud the people of the East by false representations respecting the value of mines in this district. The means that have been taken to accomplish these ends are well understood, and it is the wish of those who are interested here in legitimate and in the subsuress at White Pine are sharpers—men on the lookout to trap the unwary and make themselves rich as the tempts should be frustrated; for they are well aware that those who desire to try taker luck of San Francisco and other points on the Pacific coast, who are thoroughty posted on all the mi

a mine that will make him some return by reason of containing paying ore and by being managed by men who make mining a business. By saying what I have I do not wish to convey the idea that White Pine is not rich, but only to put those on their guard who may feel disposed to rush in blindly and invest in anything that may offer. Treasure Hill is rich in silver, but it is not entirely composed of that precious metal, as some have already discovered to their cost. There is very much limestone and quarts in it, and rock wherein the amount of silver.

in it, and rock wherein the amount of sliver is so small that it will not pay to work; and many, very many chaims, are located in the kind of ground I have just described, that will not yield a penny to those who may feel disposed to work them.

This was the first mine located on Treasure Hill, and yell and the work its wealth is beyond estimate. This was the first mine located on Treasure Hill, and yell and from which a large booth of building and yell and from which a large booth of building has been sent to the market. It is divided into six shares only, and there are seven owners, two being joint owners of one-sixth. About \$1,000,000 have been taken out to this time, and now, with one small mill only, about \$5,000 per day is being turned out, ready for shipment. Yesterday this mine was visited by five gentlemen, all of whom are experts; they went through all its length and breadth; they were freely shown every shaft, tunnel and drift; nothing was withheld from them, and they confessed themseives as being astonished at what they saw; that it was far beyond what they had expected, even with all they had heard respecting it. I asked them all to state what was their opinion of the wealth of the mine; what they should the value of the beds of ore now in sight; and they all agreed that I might say with entire safety, and be under the mark, that \$10,000,000 would not cover the value of what this mine had in view, ready to be taken out for working. I give you what they stated, and as they are all men without a dollar of interest in it, and all are when the sum of the same that they endeavored to keep within the mark. To-day I have been all over the mine is company with one of the owners and several other gentlemen interested in mining operations. I have been shown all that is to be seen, have had the different grades of rock explained to me: have been allowed to cut almost pure sliver from some points where it was in plain sight, and of great extent, so pure that it would cut like lead, and you could roll it betwee

None of these mines have gone to any great depta. The deepest shaft yet is one of the Eberiarit, which is down 190 feet. None of those in the Chloride Flat are over thirty feet.

OTHER MINES.

It would be folly for me to go over a list of all the locations that have been made, or even of those that are known to contain more or less ore, and that will, doubtless, pay their owners a good percentage. The latter I believe to be numerous, but don't think that as yet they are in the nundreds. The brain has been racked to discover some name that has not been before used, and no astonishment need be expressed at the singular titles of mines that may be put forward for sale. If all belonging to the majority of them are no worse than the names it will be fortunate. It will be interesting to watch the developments that will be made this summer: all are waiting apparently for the snow to thin out or disappear before other locations are made and before work is commenced in good earnest. When the ground becomes drier, and transportation easter and cheaper, every foot of ground will be alive with men, and as for Treasure Hill, it will be bored in somay places that soon it will resemble a honeycomb more than a mass of solid rock.

If a tithe of the mines turn out profitable it will put Hamilton, Treasure City and Shermantown on a permanent basis, and render them in a short time places of great importance. Aiready real estate in the two former has gone up to a terrific price, and he who desires a town tot will have to pay a round price or go without. How singular this seems, that land that only three years ago was a wilderness, and that could be had for the mere asking, is now discovered to be teeming with wealth beneath its surface, and on its surface to ce worth hunareds of dollars per foot. Verily strange things with happen, that we little dream of.

MILLING.

The want of milling facilities has been much felt, for two reasons. One was the inability of those constructed to do anything like the work required, and the other was

milling must come down to a price that will render the working of medium grade ores even remunerative.

Facing Treasure Hill, and separated by a deep and narrow gorge or valley, is Winte Pine Mountain, or, as it is better known by the inhabitants of this section, the base metal range. Here silver is found but so mixed with base metals that working the ores by the usual process will not pay. Here lead is found in large quantities, and Colonel Bulkley, late of the Russian telegraph line, has shown me rock that, upon being placed in an ordinary stove, will produce half its weight in lead, mixed with a small portion of hard metal which we suppose to be silver. Experiments with this rock. I have seen with above results; hence I speak from my own experience and not from hearsay. Of course this metal must remain where it is, for at present rates of freight, or even were a railroad constructed to this point, it could not be sent to market and sold for a price that would pay for mining and smelting.

The base metal range is being explored in the hope that better ore will be found; but as yet no discoveries have been made that we know of. It is singular that, separated only by so short a distance, the character of ore should be so, totally different. On one side it is so pure with silver that it is hard to work in the ordinary way, and on the other so base by reason of the presence of inferior metal that it is impossible to work by the same process.

The White Pine excitement is not so great as it has been; people are waiting to see other bullion produced than that from the Eberhardt Mine octore rushing off, as they did a few months since, thinking that every rock produced half its weight in silver, it will be renewed again, however, before long, and a steady stream of emigration will take place that will give carpenters and masons all they can do to cover them.

I neglected to say that Treasure City has its daily paper—the White Pine Xederage.

will give carpenters and masons all they can do to cover them.

I neglected to say that Treasure City has its daily paper—the White Pine News, a very creditable sheet and one deserving of batronage. It was the first paper started in the district, and its proprietors evinced great energy in getting their material, then under such enormous freight and groat disadvantages. However, it sould not be an American city without its daily paper.

I believe I have covered the ground in what I have said above; my statement is correct and unvarnished. What I have not seen I have derived from unquestionable sources, and I believe that the Herald readers can take every word and place entire reliance thereupon. I have had no axe to grind no interest to serve beyond that of the Herald, and I am under the impression that while I may grely-ously offend a few I will give entire satisfaction to a very large majority who are interested in the mining affairs of our country.

## THE POLICE BOARD

A Great Deal of Balloting and No Organization—A Nice Little Plan which Didn't Suc-ceed—The Fight Well On. Judging from present indications the Police Board

will organize some time next January, if not later. During the past week the new Commissioner, Mr. During the past week the new commissioner, art. Henry Smith, has been present at the various business sessions of the Board, yet no organization was effected. Indeed, up to jesterday no attempt was made to organize, and at the session which was held in the forenoon no attempt whatever would have been made to elect officers for the ensuing year but for the pressure

heid in the forenoon no attempt whatever would have been made to elect officers for the ensuing year but for the pressure that was brought to bear upon their opponents by the democratic Commissionres. It has all along been supposed that "Hank" Smith, although a sound republican of the not over radical strine, would side with the democrats in the matter of the organization of the Board, and thus pay off some old scores with which, it was popularly believed, he wasyeryfeesirous of complimenting his confrere, Mr. Manierre. It would now, however, appear, that the Manierre stock is not quite so low in the market as it was very generally supposed to be some weeks ago, and the best proof in the world of this fact was given at the session of the Board yesteriasy, which, by the way, lasted about two hours, much to the disgust of a large number of small fry politicians, who, during the entire forenoon, were impaliently awaiting the upshot of the meeting in the corridors of the Central Office. How on errit everything was so fixed as to induce the republican Commissioners to make an attempt at organization is a secret of the Board's own keeping; but it was ascertained from very good authority after the adjournment that Messrs. Bosworth and Brennan were at the bottom of the move, which forced their two opponents to come to the scratch. Several ballots were taken for president; but every one resulted as follows:—

1 Hwill thus be seen, at a glance, that each republican Commissioner voted for his political confers, and that the democrats followed the same prudent policy. After a dozen or more ballots had been taken, invariably with the above mentioned result, an attempt was made to throw Mr. Brennan of the track for the president or treasurer, and, of course, to make their plan a success, they both intended to vote for Mr. Brennan would not get his vote for treasurer. The ludge, however, who is too old a political fox to be caught napping, gave the schemers to understand that Mr. Brennan himself protest against his re-electio